LINCOLN MINT
LIFE OF LINCOLN

DRAWER 21

MEDALS

TI 2009.085 05660

Medals and Medallions

Lincoln Mint

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the

Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

71.2009.085.05660

THE PRESIDENTS' COLLECTION

THE LIFE OF LINCOLN

MEDAL NUMBER
ONE

THE KENTUCKY BIRTH

The year was 1809, Jefferson was completing his second term as president, Napoleon dominated Europe. On February 12, Abraham Lincoln was born in a one-room log cabin three miles south of Hodgenville, Kentucky, about fourteen miles from Elizabethtown, on the Big South Fork of Nolin Creek.

Two years after Abe's birth, his father moved the family to a new cabin on Knob Creek, about 15 miles to the northeast. It was here that young Abe learned to follow his father in the fields. He was put to work at simple tasks—dropping seeds, picking berries, carrying water and tools.

By 1846 difficulties regarding the title to his farm discouraged Abe's father, so he decided to move to a new state.

The Lincoln Mint

One South Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois 60606

THE LINCOLN MINT

DIVISION OF ERO INDUSTRIES, INC.
714 WEST MONROE STREET • CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60606 • (312) 726-8450

Dear Subscriber:

Enclosed you will find the second of your LIFE OF LINCOLN commemorative medals.

The intention was to include with this mailing your free copy of our specially prepared book, "The Life of Lincoln" (Volume I) and the second medallion display folder (Volume III).

Unfortunately, the present trucking strike has resulted in a shortage of materials necessary to complete these items.

However, so you will not be completely disappointed, we have had Chapter Two (as it appears in the book) reproduced. This will provide a preview into what you can expect in the few short weeks to come.

The entire "The Life of Lincoln" book and display folder, as well as accompanying slipcase, will be completed and rushed to you as soon as possible.

Thank you for your kind understanding and cooperation.

Sincerely,

Daniel M. Smith

Director of Subscription Issues

DESIGNERS AND PRODUCERS OF DISTINCTIVE COINS AND MEDALS

CHAPTER TWO

INDIANA YEARS

We removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer county, Indiana, in my eighth year. This removal was partly on account of slavery; but chiefly on account of the difficulty in land titles in Kentucky. We reached our new home about the time the State came into the Union. It was a wild region, with many bears and other wild animals still in the woods. We settled in an unbroken forest; and the clearing away of surplus wood was the great task ahead. Though very young, I was large for my age, and had an axe put into my hands at once; and from that till within my

twenty-third year, I was almost constantly handling that most useful instrument—less, of course, in plowing and harvesting seasons. At this place I took an early start as a hunter, which was never much improved afterwards. (A few days before the completion of my eighth year, in the absence of my father, a flock of wild turkeys approached the new log cabin, and I with a rifle gun, standing inside, shot through a crack, and killed one of them. I have never since pulled a trigger on any larger game.)

The new Lincoln homesite was located in what is now Spencer County, at Pigeon Creek. The first winter in the community was grim—the family subsisted on game and little else. Water had to be carried almost a mile. The family survived, and a year later, October 15, 1817, Thomas Lincoln made a preliminary payment of sixteen dollars, and made a commitment to pay a total of three hundred and twenty dollars for his 160 acres. In the summer of 1818 an epidemic of the "milk-sick" swept through southern Indiana. It was probably caused by cattle absorbing poison from certain plants and roots and passing the lethal effect on in their milk. The sorrow and pain of death came to the little Lincoln cabin.

In the autumn of 1818 my mother died; and a year afterwards my father married Mrs. Sally Johnston, at Elizabethtown, Kentucky—a widow, with three children of her first marriage. She proved a good and kind mother to me and is still living [1860] in Coles county, Illinois. There were no children of the second marriage. My father's residence continued at the same place in Indiana, till 1830. There I grew up. There were some schools, so called; but no qualification was ever required of a teacher, beyond *"readin, writin, and cipherin,"* to the Rule of Three. If a straggler supposed to understand Latin, happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education. Of course when I came of age I did not know much. Still somehow,

I could read, write, and cipher to the Rule of Three; but that was all. I have not been to school since. The little advance I now have upon this store of education, I have picked up from time to time under the pressure of necessity. While in Indiana, I went to A.B.C. schools by littles, kept successively by Andrew Crawford, James Swaney, and Azel W. Dorsey. I do not remember any other. The family of Mr. Dorsey now resides in Schuyler county, Illinois. I now think that the aggregate of all my schooling did not amount to one year. I was never in a college or academy as a student; and never inside of a college or academy building till since I had a law license. After I had separated from my father, I studied English grammar, imperfectly of course, but so as to speak and write as well as I now do. I studied and nearly mastered the six books of Euclid, since I was a member of Congress. I regret my want of education, and do what I can to supply the want. In my tenth year I was kicked by a horse, and apparently killed for a time.

Copyright, 1970, The Lincoln Mint

Not to be reprinted without permission

NEXT MONTH'S MEDAL

MEDAL ONE

THE KENTUCKY BIRTH

The year was 1809, Jefferson was completing his second term as president; Napoleon dominated Europe. And on February 12th Abraham Lincoln was born in a one-room log cabin three miles south of Hodgenville, about fourteen miles from Elizabethtown, on the Big South Fork of Nolin Creek.

Two years after Abe's birth, his father moved the family to a new cabin on Knob Creek, about 15 miles to the northeast. It was here that young Abe soon learned to follow his father in the fields and was put to work at simple tasks—dropping seeds, picking berries and carrying water and tools.

By 1816 difficulties regarding the title to his farm discouraged Abe's father, so he decided to move to a new state.

The Lincoln Mint

714 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. 60606

NEXT MONTH'S MEDAL

MEDAL TWO

INDIANA YEARS

The new Lincoln homesite was located near Pigeon Creek in what is now Spencer County.

The first winter in the community was grim—the family subsisted on game and little else. Water had to be carried almost a mile. But the family hung on and a year later, October 15, 1817, Thomas Lincoln made a preliminary payment of $16 and a commitment to pay a total of $320 for his 160 acres.

In the summer of 1818 an epidemic of the "milk sick" swept through southern Indiana. It was probably caused by cattle absorbing poison from certain plants and roots and passing the lethal effect on through their milk .

The sorrow and pain of death came to the Lincoln cabin when Lincoln's younger brother Tom died of the "milk sick."

The Lincoln Mint

714 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. 60606

NEXT MONTH'S MEDAL

MEDAL THREE

SISTER SARAH

In 1826 Abe's sister Sarah married Aaron Grigsby, a young man from the Pigeon Creek community. Less than two years later tragedy struck. On January 20, 1828, Sarah Lincoln Grigsby, aged 21, died in childbirth and was buried in the graveyard of the Pigeon Creek Church.

Lincoln never liked the Grigsby family and it is believed by some that he held Sarah's husband responsible for her death. A sort of feud developed between Abraham Lincoln and the Grigsby clan.

When two Grigsby brothers married two sisters in a double wedding ceremony, it was claimed that young Abe was responsible for a practical joke which temporarily resulted in the brides being sent to the wrong beds on their wedding night.

The Lincoln Mint

714 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. 60606

NEXT MONTH'S MEDAL

MEDAL FOUR

TRIP TO NEW ORLEANS

In 1828 a local merchant hired Lincoln to help his son take a cargo down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers by flatboat. This adventure took him to New Orleans.

New Orleans was a city with a foreign flavor, teeming with multitudes who had come down the river in flatboats, mingling with the crews of ocean going vessels, local merchants and visiting businessmen. Gamblers, drunkards, prostitutes and speculators all added to the flavor of the most exciting city in the United States.

It was a new experience for young Lincoln. It also gave him a closer view of that "Peculiar Institution", slavery.

The Lincoln Mint

714 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. 60606

NEXT MONTH'S MEDAL

MEDAL FIVE

MOVE TO ILLINOIS

In 1830, when Abe was 21, the Lincolns moved to a new farm near Decatur, Illinois.

Lincoln's earlier flatboat experience came in handy, he was hired by Denton Offut to build a flatboat and take it to New Orleans. Offut liked Lincoln and offered him a permanent job when he returned from New Orleans.

Abe returned from New Orleans by steamboat and took over the running of Offut's Store and Mill at New Salem.

The Lincoln Mint

714 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. 60606

NEXT MONTH'S MEDAL

MEDAL SIX

THE BLACK HAWK WAR

In 1832 Offuts business was failing. And when the Black Hawk War broke out, Abe enlisted for thirty days to drive Chief Black Hawk and his band of Sioux and Fox west of the Mississippi. Abe served his thirty days without coming close to a battle and he re-enlisted. He was elected Captain of his company but before he could see any action Black Hawk had been defeated and captured and the brief war was over.

Abe was mustered out in southern Wisconsin and he was forced to make his way back to Illinois on foot . . . The night before he left for Illinois his horse was stolen!

Abe decided to capitalize on his popularity in the volunteer army and soon after his arrival back in Illinois, he first ran for political office—for a seat in the state legislature. He ran eighth among 13 candidates.

The Lincoln Mint

714 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. 60606

NEXT MONTH'S MEDAL

MEDAL SEVEN

POSTMASTER AND SURVEYOR

After the failure in his first attempt to achieve elected office, Abe was out of work. He went into partnership in a store but poor quality goods soon caused the store to fail. He was appointed New Salem Postmaster and then county surveyor for the New Salem Area.

He bought a compass and a chain, studied some books on surveying and went at it. This paid for his food and lodging and kept him going.

The Lincoln Mint

714 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. 60606

NEXT MONTH'S MEDAL

MEDAL EIGHT

ILLINOIS LEGISLATOR

Having made himself better known through his jobs as a surveyor and the postmaster of New Salem, Lincoln determined to make another attempt at elective office.

In 1834 he was elected to the legislature by the highest vote ever cast for any candidate. It was during this first term in the legislature that Abe became interested in Law. He began to study but was forced to give it up because he had to work at surveying to pay his board and clothing bills.

He was re-elected to the Legislature in 1836, 1838, and 1840.

The Lincoln Mint

714 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. 60606

NEXT MONTH'S MEDAL

MEDAL NINE

SPRINGFIELD LAWYER

Lincoln's life is portrayed by his dedication to his work and his ideals. This dedication is the theme of the "Springfield Lawyer" medal you will receive next month, as the ninth medal of your subscription to "The Life of Lincoln."

With the promise of a career in politics, young Lincoln (elected to the Illinois Legislature in 1834) began to study law. Not able to afford law books, he borrowed them from Major John T. Stuart, a Salem, Illinois, lawyer. Years later, as he is quoted on the medal's reverse, he was moved to say:

> "Encouraged to study law. Borrowed books, and went at it in earnest. Studied with nobody. In 1836 obtained a law license, and in 1837, removed to Springfield, and commenced practice."

Years later he would advise a young man who wanted to make the law a career: "If you are resolutely determined to make a lawyer of yourself, the thing is more than half-done already . . . Always bear in mind that your own resolution to succeed, is more important than any other one thing."

The Lincoln Mint

714 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. 60606

NEXT MONTH'S MEDAL

MEDAL TEN

MARRIAGE TO MARY TODD

Mary Todd was unlike the other girls that Abe Lincoln had known before. She came from a wealthy family, had a good education, spoke French fluently, and was well versed in literature and music.

She had come to Springfield to look for a husband, and met Lincoln at a ball celebrating the move of the capital of Illinois from Vandalia to Springfield. Lincoln approached her and boldly stated: "Miss Todd, I want to dance with you in the worst way." Later Mary was to recall the evening, and laughingly added that "He certainly did!"

They found in each other many novel aspects of their personalities which were lacking in one but could easily be found in the other. Lincoln was fascinated with her grace and wit, while Mary found his sincerity and honesty intriguing.

During her stay in Springfield she was also courted by Stephen A. Douglas, but decided on the poorer and less educated Lincoln...another victory over Douglas.

Lincoln, at one point, broke off the engagement, but later —in November of 1842—the marriage took place. Shortly thereafter, he would write a friend, in his own unmatched style. "Nothing new here, except my marriage, which to me is a matter of profound wonder."

The Lincoln Mint

714 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. 60606

NEXT MONTH'S MEDAL

MEDAL ELEVEN

THE LINCOLN FAMILY

Lincoln was a proud father. He adored his children and was blind to their faults. Mary and Abe had four boys: Robert, Edward, William and Thomas (Eddie died in 1850, the same year Willie was born). The boys could do as they please, and would raise havoc in Lincoln's office, much to the chagrin of his law partner, Herndon.

On Sundays, Lincoln would load the children onto a little wagon and give them rides up and down Eight Street in Springfield, while Mary went to church. While pushing the wagon he would read a book, paying little attention to the children ahead of him.

In Washington, a long way from home, Lincoln's lonesome existence as a Congressman was evident in his letters to Mary: "In this troubled world we are never quite satisfied. When you were here, I thought you hindered me some in attending to business; but now, having nothing but business . . . I have to stay in this old room by myself. . . ."

Mary's answer echoes Lincoln's feelings: "I feel wearied and tired enough to know, that this is Saturday night, our babies are asleep . . . How much, I wish instead of writing, we were together this evening. I feel very sad away from you. . . ."

The Lincoln Mint

714 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. 60606

NEXT MONTH'S MEDAL

MEDAL TWELVE

UNITED STATES CONGRESSMAN

After two unsuccessful attempts, Lincoln was nominated for Congress in 1846. He described his campaign this way: "I made the canvass on my own horse. My entertainment, being at the houses of friends, cost me nothing; and my only outlay was 75 cents for a barrel of cider, which some farmhands insisted I should treat them to."

He had no trouble winning the election: he received 6340 votes, and his opponent received 4829.

During his term in the 30th Congress, one newspaper called Lincoln a "second Benedict Arnold" because of his opposition to the Mexican War. Lincoln claimed that it was a war of aggression; he also questioned the constitutionality of a "presidential war."

Lincoln established himself as an opponent of slavery by advocating that new territories should exclude it, and by trying to prohibit it in the District of Columbia. He was not, however, an ally of the Abolitionists, whose radical tactics he considered so destructive as to make people support slavery, instead of seeing its injustice.

After one term in Congress, Lincoln returned to Springfield, thinking his political career was through. After that, he held no political office until he was elected President.

The Lincoln Mint

714 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. 60606

NEXT MONTH'S MEDAL

MEDAL THIRTEEN

THE HOUSE DIVIDED

Since the new Republican Party was basically the anti-slavery party, Lincoln joined it with little hesitation. At the party's first big meeting in Illinois, Lincoln gave a speech which some considered the greatest of his life; unfortunately, no one had the foresight to write it down, and thus, we will never know what Lincoln said in "The Lost Speech."

This speech and many others soon established Lincoln as the leader of the Illinois Republicans. As his reputation spread all over the North, he almost became the Republican nominee for Vice President in 1856. When Lincoln heard about the large vote he had received at the convention, he drawled, "I reckon that ain't me; there's another great man in Massachusetts named Lincoln, and I reckon it's him."

Despite Lincoln's modesty, he was rising fast in politics —in 1858 he was the Republican nominee for U.S. Senator from Illinois. In accepting the nomination, as depicted in next month's medal, Lincoln declared, "A house divided against itself cannot stand. . . . The government cannot endure permanently half *slave* and half *free*. . . . It will become all one or all the other."

Though his friends thought this statement too strong, Lincoln later said that he considered this, of all the thoughts he had ever expressed, the one that should be preserved for posterity.

The Lincoln Mint

714 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. 60606

NEXT MONTH'S MEDAL

MEDAL FOURTEEN

DEBATES WITH DOUGLAS

As the Republican nominee for the Senate in 1858, Lincoln provided many contrasts to his opponent, Stephen A. Douglas. Douglas was short and filled-out; Lincoln was tall and lanky. While Douglas used elegant, formal English, Lincoln won over audiences with straightforward reasoning backed up by many humorous illustrations. The well-to-do Judge Douglas travelled in his own private railroad car—often on the same train which the self-educated lawyer rode as a common passenger.

In July of 1858 Lincoln challenged Douglas to a series of debates, and Douglas accepted. The men travelled all over Illinois to argue their cases before the people. Douglas advocated letting each state and territory make its own decision about slavery, whereas Lincoln believed it should be restricted to areas where it already existed.

Next month's medal captures the feel of the traveling contestants. The debates were very festive events: brass bands played, trees and buildings were draped with colorful banners, cannons boomed, fireworks brightened the sky, and people from far away flooded the usually quiet towns to hear the two famous men.

The election result was mixed. Although Lincoln won the popular vote, Douglas received more votes in the Legislature and was therefore re-elected. However the debates made Lincoln a national figure and a leading contender for the Presidency.

The Lincoln Mint

714 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. 60606

NEXT MONTH'S MEDAL

MEDAL FIFTEEN

NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT

The Republicans gathered for their 1860 convention in Chicago. Underdogs all the way, Lincoln's supporters realized they would be waging an uphill battle. William Seward, the acknowledged leader of the party, was recognized as the most prominent contender for the nomination. While the Seward contingent — anticipating victory — paraded through the streets of Chicago, Lincoln's supporters lobbied, offered bargains, made promises, and traded patronage votes in their efforts to place the nomination in Lincoln's hands.

After offering Pennsylvania's political boss the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, in return for that state's 56 votes, one of Lincoln's supporters quipped, "We are after a bigger thing than that; we want the Presidency, and the Treasury is not a great stake to pay for it." That bigger thing, the Republican presidential nomination, was won by Lincoln on the third balloting.

As portrayed in next month's medal, Lincoln received the congratulations of his supporters and friends in Springfield, Illinois. And, before slipping away to share the news with his wife, Lincoln told his supporters, in his uniquely modest yet humorous manner: "Well gentlemen, there is a little short woman at our house who is probably more interested in this dispatch than I am; and if you will excuse me, I will take it up and let her see it."

The Lincoln Mint

714 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. 60606

NEXT MONTH'S MEDAL

MEDAL SIXTEEN

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

As depicted in next month's medal, Lincoln's election headquarters were set up in Springfield. Lincoln spent most of his time there, since he made no speeches and would issue no policy statements during the campaign. As he explained, "those who will not read or heed what I have already publicly said, would not read, or heed, a repetition of it."

With the Democratic Party divided over the issue of slavery, Lincoln's chances were looking good for the Presidency. The Northern branch of the Democratic Party nominated Stephen O. Douglas, whereas the Southern slaveholding interests were upheld in the person of John C. Breckenridge. In addition, a group of conservatives, who called themselves the Constitutional Union Party, nominated John Bell, who represented their concerns under the motto: "The Constitution of the Country, the Union of the States, and the enforcement of the laws."

Since the Democrats split their vote, Lincoln handily won the Presidency. The Republicans won every Northern State except New Jersey. The electoral college vote was Lincoln-180, John C. Breckenridge-72, John Bell-39, and Stephen Douglas-12. In popular vote, Lincoln received 300,000 votes more than his nearest contender, Douglas. Thus Lincoln was elected the 16th President of a soon to be divided United States.

The Lincoln Mint

714 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. 60606

NEXT MONTH'S MEDAL

MEDAL SEVENTEEN

FAREWELL TO SPRINGFIELD

When he departed from Springfield to begin a whistle-stop series of speeches enroute to Washington and his inauguration, Lincoln had already witnessed the division of the United States. After his election in November, but before he assumed office in March, South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas had voted to secede.

Lincoln's last day in Springfield was Sunday, February 10, 1861. For 16 years he had shared law offices with his partner Billy Herndon. On that day he expressed his friendship and warmth to his old friend when he told him, "Give our clients to understand that the election of a President makes no change in the firm of Lincoln and Herndon. If I live I'm coming back some time, and we'll go right on practicing law as if nothing had ever happened."

On the morning of February 11, over 1,000 people gathered at the Great Western Station to catch their last glimpse and bid their last farewell to the newly elected President. Next month's medal depicts Lincoln on the rear platform of the train as he bade his farewell to Springfield: "My friends, no one, not in my situation, can appreciate my feeling of sadness at this parting. To this place, and the kindness of the people, I owe everything. Here I lived a quarter of a century, and have passed from a young man to an old man."

The Lincoln Mint

714 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. 60606

NEXT MONTH'S MEDAL

MEDAL EIGHTEEN

FIRST INAUGURAL

Lincoln's journey from Springfield to Washington lasted twelve days, and was interrupted by frequent speeches marked by his constant plea for preservation of the Union. Both the railroad trip and the parade preceding the inauguration were infused with the rumors of assassination. Protected by riflemen set upon the roofs of Pennsylvania Avenue, Lincoln safely arrived at the inaugural platform on the east portico of the Capitol.

Next month's medal depicts Lincoln being sworn in by Chief Justice Taney, as onlookers stood behind the two figures. In his inaugural address, Lincoln continued to emphasize the sanctity of the Union. He wanted to prevent war and the horrors associated with war. "Suppose you go to war... when, after much loss on both sides... you cease fighting, the identical... terms of intercourse, are again upon you."

Lincoln's inaugural address was an eloquent plea for sustaining the Union. But even the sincerity of President Lincoln's words, "We are not enemies, but friends," could not keep the country together. On April 12, 1861, Fort Sumter was fired upon by Confederate troops. Lincoln's desire for peace would soon be shattered by war.

The Lincoln Mint

714 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. 60606

NEXT MONTH'S MEDAL

MEDAL NINETEEN

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

To a nation divided in war over the question of slavery, Lincoln gave his answer with the Emancipation Proclamation. "That on the first day of January in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any state, or designated part of a state, the people whereof shall then be... forever free."

Next month's medal depicts Lincoln signing the Emancipation Proclamation in the summer of 1862. Before the proclamation was issued, Lincoln's official policy was one of non-interference with the institution of slavery. However, confronted with several failures in his attempt to solve the slavery controversy, Lincoln issued the document on September 22, 1862.

The Emancipation Proclamation was an ultimatum to the seceded states. They must return to the Union before January 1, 1863. If not, their slaves would be freed. Lincoln gave the states approximately 100 days to decide their course of action.

In replying to his numerous critics of the Emancipation Proclamation, Lincoln displayed extreme self-conviction and faith that he had made the correct decision when he stated, "In giving freedom to the slave, we assure freedom to the free."

The Lincoln Mint

714 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. 60606

NEXT MONTH'S MEDAL

MEDAL TWENTY

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Once the war between the states had started, the task of achieving a military victory for the Union rested upon President Lincoln. As commander-in-chief of the Union Army, he was in charge of all military operations.

Lincoln's major problem, as the commander-in-chief, was finding an adequate military leader. He was forced to exhaust a long list of military commanders—George B. McClellan, John Pope, Ambrose E. Burnside, Joseph Hooker, and George G. Meade—before appointing a man who could lead the Union forces with the necessary skill and effectiveness, Ulysses S. Grant.

Lincoln dispatched frequent messages to his military leaders at the front lines, as captured by artist Lloyd Ostendorf's rendering of the scene in next month's medal. He was constantly in close touch with his commanders, and at times even traveled to the battlegrounds for a personal review of the military situation.

Lincoln had hoped for a quick victory over the Confederate forces. As he told General Hooker, after appointing him head of the Union forces to replace the unsuccessful Burnside: "Beware of rashness, but with energy, and sleepless vigilance, go forward, and give us victories." Lincoln would have to wait several years until Grant supplied him with those much needed victories.

The Lincoln Mint

714 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. 60606

NEXT MONTH'S MEDAL

MEDAL TWENTY-ONE

GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

On November 19, 1863, more than 15,000 people gathered for the dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery. It would stand as a lasting memorial to the more than 7,000 soldiers, from both armies, who died on the battlefield July 1-3 of the same year.

Edward Everett, a famous orator, was the keynote speaker at the ceremony. He held the audience spellbound for over two hours. Lincoln immediately followed Everett. In contrast to Everett, Lincoln's entire speech lasted less than three minutes. His closing words paid tribute to the fallen soldiers, as well as promising a re-united country. "We here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address was not received well by the newspapers or the public. Lincoln himself was disappointed with the speech and the performance he had given. Few people envisioned that his concise, simple, yet eloquent address would be remembered and applauded as one of the hallmark speeches in history. As one of the few newspapers which reacted favorably stated: "Turn back and read it over... it will repay study as a model speech."

The Lincoln Mint

714 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. 60606

NEXT MONTH'S MEDAL

MEDAL TWENTY-TWO

SECOND INAUGURAL

In the 1864 Presidential election, Lincoln's opponent on the Democratic ticket was George B. McClellan, one of his former Generals. The Democratic platform stated: "The public welfare demands that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities." With the war dragging on, they hoped to attract votes by calling for a negotiated peace.

However, Sherman's capture of Atlanta coupled with Admiral Farragut's triumph at Mobile Bay lifted Lincoln's popularity, and clinched his re-election. Lincoln received a victory margin of over 400,000 votes.

On March 4, 1865, Lincoln was administered the oath of the President of the U.S. for the second time. Next month's medal shows a weary and much more aged Lincoln, as he delivered his inaugural address. In this address, Lincoln expressed his sorrow over the length and losses of the war, and gave his hope for a quick end to the struggle: "Neither party expected for the war, the magnitude, or the duration, which it has already attained... Fondly do we hope—fervently do we pray—that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away."

The Lincoln Mint

714 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. 60606

NEXT MONTH'S MEDAL

MEDAL TWENTY-THREE

FORD'S THEATRE

The Civil War was coming to an end. Richmond, the Confederate capital, had been abandoned by Jefferson Davis' government on April 3. On April 9, Lee surrendered his army to Grant at the Appomattox Court House.

Lincoln was now at the height of his popularity. In Washington, people paraded in the streets and saluted their President. When he visited Richmond, the captured Confederate capital, he was crowded and cheered by Negroes. Yet, in a few days there would be mourning.

On April 14, 1865, the President and Mrs. Lincoln attended a performance of the popular comedy, "Our American Cousin," at Ford's Theatre. During the play, John Wilkes Booth, a member of the famous acting company, crept into the Presidential box. After taking aim at close range with his Derringer pistol, as depicted in next month's medal, he fired a single shot.

Lincoln, with an obviously fatal wound, was carried across the street to a nearby house. The surgeons, physicians, family, and cabinet members could only wait and make him as comfortable as possible. The next day, at 7:22 on the morning of April 15, 1865, Lincoln died. Like those who gave their lives in the Civil War, Lincoln had paid "the highest price" for his country.

The Lincoln Mint

714 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. 60606

NEXT MONTH'S MEDAL

MEDAL TWENTY-FOUR

THE MEMORIAL

The last medal in The Lincoln Mint's medallic biography of Abraham Lincoln's life depicts the Lincoln Memorial of Washington, D.C. It stands as a lasting tribute to the 16th President of the United States... to his leadership, courage, and dedication for a united and free country.

From an Illinois legislator, to U.S. Congressman, and finally the Presidency, Abraham Lincoln lived in the hearts of the people. He witnessed the splitting of a nation, and labored to heal that wound. He realized the injustice of slavery, and moved to correct it. He understood that war was wrong, but was forced to endure it. A united country was his constant goal, and had he lived to witness the re-unification of the United States, he surely would have rejoiced.

Perhaps Lincoln best stated his intentions, as a person and a President, at the end of his second Inaugural Speech. "Let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just, and a lasting peace, among ourselves, and with all nations."

The Lincoln Mint

714 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. 60606

Lincoln Lore

Bulletin of The Lincoln National Life Foundation . . . Dr. R. Gerald McMurtry, Editor
Published each month by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46801

Number 1613 | Fort Wayne, Indiana | July, 1972

Recent Library - Museum Acquisitions

Editor's Note: From time to time, it has been our practice to feature, in *Lincoln Lore*, Library-Museum acquisitions. The most recent bulletin devoted to this topic is Number 1585, March, 1970, which described thirteen items which have greatly enhanced the exhibit value of our Museum. The recently acquired items listed in this issue are typical accumulations, some of which are of historical significance, while others might be considered curios or novelties which have considerable appeal to the casual visitor.

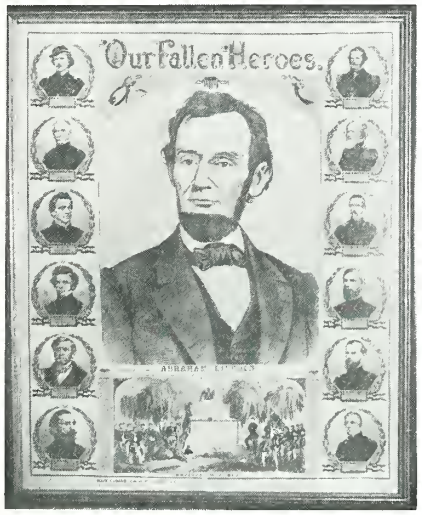
Our Fallen Heroes

The death of Abraham Lincoln in 1865 led Haasis & Lubrecht, Publishers, 108 Liberty Street, New York, New York, to create a colored lithographic poster which was titled "Our Fallen Heroes." Lincoln's portrait dominates the print, which over all measurements are 28″ x 36″. The name of the President with his birthdate and death date are given along with the statement: "I have fought a good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith."

This newly acquired lithograph contains the military portraits of the following "Fallen Heroes":

Col. E. E. Ellsworth
Brig.-Gen. E. D. Baker
Gen. Robert McCook
Brig.-Gen. O. M. Mitchel
Com. Andrew H. Foote, U.S.N.
Gen. John Sedgwick
Gen. Nath. Lyon
Gen. Joseph K. F. Mansfield
Gen. Philip Kearney
Gen. John F. Reynolds
Maj.-Gen. J. B. McPherson
Gen. James S. Wadsworth

In addition to the military heroes, a very quaint memorial scene is depicted at the bottom of the print titled "National Monument." The monument, which is purely an artist's conception of a military memorial, has inscribed on its stone base, "The Grateful Country In Memory Of Her Noble Sons, Who On Land & At Sea Have Fallen Martyrs For Liberty And Union. Peace Be With Them. Amen."



Listed at the top of the monument, surmounted by an eagle, are the battles and military campaigns in which the heroes fell.

The print is considered to be a rarity, although the New York publisher had agents in Boston, Chicago, San Francisco and Cincinnati.

Medallions

The twenty-four Lincoln medallions that are being currently issued by The Lincoln Mint (Division of Ero Industries, Inc.), Chicago, 1970, are being acquired monthly as they are struck. The dies are being made from twenty-four illustrations by Lloyd Ostendorf. The mint has published an attractive three volume, boxed album of which volume one is devoted to *Abraham Lincoln—An Autobiographical Narrative* compiled by Ralph G. Newman. The remaining two volumes are designed to hold the twenty-four medallions. The Lincoln Library-Museum is purchasing both the silver and bronze sets.

In 1968, the Lincoln Library-Museum acquired the sterling silver set of The Franklin Mint Treasury of Presidential Commemorative Medals (Washington to Johnson). With the election of Richard M. Nixon, the mint contributed, to all owners of the set, a medallion in identical form and size of the 37th President.

Now, being currently received, is the first edition, sterling silver proof set of *The First Ladies Of The United States*. The complete set will include forty separate medals, as more than one lady served some presidents as a White House hostess. Included with the medallions, is a handsome album with an attractive pamphlet by Gertrude Zeth Brooks entitled *First Ladies Of The White House*.

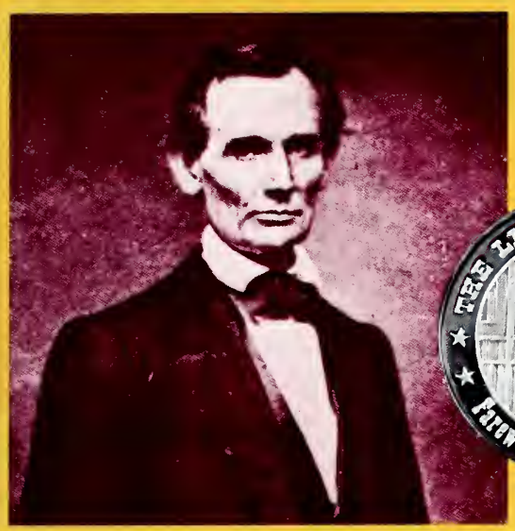
The Foundation is also a subscriber to the bronze set of Medallions, "The History of The Civil War," which is currently being produced by The Lincoln Mint. Seven of the forty medallions feature Abraham Lincoln.

$3.00 Gold Piece

In *Lincoln Lore*, Number 1585, March, 1970, a collection of the sixteen coins (minus one) minted during the Lincoln administration were illustrated in a lucite holder. The statement was made that: "The most expensive one of the lot is the $3.00 gold piece, which the Foundation has not yet acquired." Since that date, a $3.00 gold piece, 1862, has been acquired and the collection is complete.

Lincoln Coin—75 Pesetas

The only current Lincoln coin, besides the U. S. 1-cent, is a 75 pesetas silver piece issued by the Republic of Ecuatorial Guinea. The 36 mm piece, minted in 1970 in a limited quantity (probably in a United States mint), sells for $7.25 to collectors. It is beautifully packaged for display and preservation. Because of its premium value, it is doubtful if this attractive coin will ever appear as a medium of exchange. This coin is included in the Foundation's collection.



Whoever receives this collection will be thrilled beyond words.

The President Lincoln Collection

He was a giant—in stature, in the reach of his mind, the breadth of his humanity, the depth of his compassion. His very name has come to symbolize America's greatness. He was Abraham Lincoln, the 16th President of the United States.

The Lincoln Mint presents a tribute to this great man—THE PRESIDENT LINCOLN COLLECTION. A series of 24 brilliantly wrought, 1½" medals depicting the great events in his life. The selection of events to portray was guided by the eminent Lincoln historian, Ralph G. Newman, and a group of Lincoln scholars. With your collection, you will receive a handsome album to display and protect your medals. A limited-edition collection...a personal treasure...a priceless family heirloom.

The President Lincoln Collection
330 Solid Sterling Silver
$17.50/Issue 5,000 Editions
331 24 Kt. Gold-on-Sterling
$21.50/Issue 5,000 Editions

*Please add $1.50 shipping and handling.

For medallic art collectors and the car buffs on your list...

The Great Motorcar Collection

The world's great cars—up to 1925. Here in 40 gleaming ingots you'll find all the reasons for man's romance with motor cars. All the great names that ushered in the auto era are here. These beauties recall the madcap days when cars were a personal mark of distinction, when merely owning one set you above the crowd. Included are such deathless names as the 1912 Opel, 1927 Bugatti (Type 35B), the 1913 Mercer Raceabout, the 1930 Alfa-Romeo P-2, the 1928 Mercedes-Benz SSK and the 1902 Curved-dash Oldsmobile.

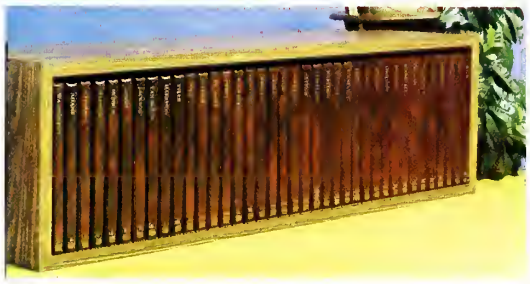
Five of America's foremost authorities selected the models for this series, so you know it portrays the cream of world automania. And every subscriber will earn first rights to the next series which will include the world's great cars from 1925 till now. Order now.

The Lincoln Mint Chicago, Ill. 12/77

The Great Motorcar Collection
332 Solid Sterling Silver
$ 18.50/Issue 5,000 Editions
333 24 Kt. Gold-on-Sterling
$ 22.50/Issue 5,000 Editions
334 Solid 14 Kt. Gold
$145.00/Issue
500 ARCHIVE EDITIONS

For that Christmas Surprise

THE PRESIDENTIAL GOLD LIBRARY



A sumptuous option to house your library.
This beautiful bookcase, superbly crafted of native American hardwood, has been designed expressly to display the volumes of your Presidential Gold Library. It is available to subscribers at an additional $35.00 plus shipping and handling.

The Lincoln Mint

Medallic portraits of every American President.
America's highest office is the subject of a commemoration that may well be the crowning achievement in The Lincoln Mint's 70-year history. This collection honors every American President from George Washington to Jimmy Carter. Each medal is housed in these superb volumes to form a library of medallic art and biographical fact. A Gold collection priceless in heirloom and historical value. With your collection, you will also receive a Certificate of Authenticity attesting to the value of your medallions.

Each medal will be individually struck to order in the subscriber's choice of 20 or 45 grains of 14 Kt. Gold and in an unprecedented Archive Edition of 140 grain weight. AND NOW...to put this unique collection within the reach of every American, The Lincoln Mint is proud to offer the Presidential Gold Library in Gold Vermeil at only $17.50 per issue.

326 20 Grains of 14 Kt. Gold	**$ 27.50**/Issue 5,000 Editions
327 45 Grains of 14 Kt. Gold	**$ 45.00**/Issue 2,000 Editions
328 140 Grains of 14 Kt. Gold	**$135.00**/Issue 500 ARCHIVE EDITIONS
329 *Gold Vermeil*	**$ 17.50**/Issue 5,000 Editions
271 Optional Bookcase	**$ 35.00***

*Add $1.50 shipping and handling.
For your convenience in placing your credit card orders, call the toll free number listed on the order form.